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WOLTER NAMED G&M CHIEF

John A. Wolter has been promoted to the position of chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division, effective August 28. Mr. Wolter, who has served as assistant chief of the division for the past 10 years, suceeds Walter W. Ristow, who retired in April.

In announcing the promotion, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin acknowledged the assistance of a search committee of outside experts. Chairing the committee for the Library was Chauncy D. Harris, director of the Center for International Studies and Samuel N. Harper distinguished service professor of geography at the University of Chicago, and the Library of Congress honorary consultant in geography. Other members were Shannon McCune, professor of geography at the University of Florida and former director of the American Geographical Society, and Arthur H. Robinson, Lawrence Martin professor of cartography at the University of Wisconsin and an honorary consultant in cartography to the Library of Congress. (The chair which Mr. Robinson holds is named for the second chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division, Col. Lawrence Martin, who served from 1924 to 1944.)

The search committee provided The Librarian with a list of highly qualified persons for the position, including Mr. Wolter. "Because the Library of Congress is a national institution," Mr. Boorstin said, "we must make sure that the people in our key positions are the

(Continued on next page)

MANAGEMENT FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

A total of 46 Library staff members were recently awarded Affirmative Action Management Fellowships for fiscal year 1979 for courses in a program leading to a master's degree in management and supervision. The program, described in the June 23 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (p. 374), is being offered by Central Michigan University and will be conducted at the Library.

Those selected include David T. Albee, Examining Division; Welton Belsches, Catalog Publication Division; James E. Bradford, Office of the Law Librarian; Helen Bronson, Central Services Division; Gail T. Burke, National Union Catalog Publication Project (NUCPP); Felix Chin, Library Services Division; Alfred Christensen, Congressional Reference Division; Robert Colton, Cataloging Division; Gary Columbia, Procurement and Supply Division; Margaret Detwiler, Shared Cataloging Division; Josephine Drew, Examining Division; Virginia Ezell, Catalog Publication Division; Lynda Fox, Cataloging Division; Judith Frazier, Congressional Reference Division; and John Oswald Greene, Cataloging Division.

Also selected were Suhaila H. Haddad, Asian Division; Janice Herd, Hispanic Division; Paul Janov, Congressional Reference Division; Daisey I. Jones, Personnel and Labor Relations Office; Martha E. Jones, MARC Editorial Division; Sandra Key, Music Division; Carol Ann Kilroy, Cataloging Division; Richard Korman, Serial Division; Margaret C.

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Loewinger, NUCPP; Ernestine Lyons, Serial Record Division; Juan Marrero, Descriptive Cataloging Division; Cheryl Mobley, Office of the Director of CRS; Krishan S. Nehra, American-British Law Division; James Nelson, Congressional Reference Division; LeRoy A. Neverdon, NUCPP; and Talma Newsome-Blake, Serial Record Division.

Fellowships were also awarded to Nola Overton, NUCPP; Alfredda Payne, Hispanic Division; Loya Pellegrino, Education and Public Welfare Division; John B. Perna, American-British Law Division; Anthony Poole, Financial Management Office; Parkash Samuel, Subject Cataloging Division; Carol Sargeant, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; Cynthia Shepherd, Catalog Publication Division; Mary C. Smith, Science and Technology Division; Lola J. Thompson, Serial Record Division; Carolyn V. Torsell, Congressional Reference Division; Denise Webster, Office of the Director of CRS; Wendy White, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division; Mary Margaret Wolfskill, Manuscript Division; and Betsy Yates, CRS Inquiry Unit.

NEWS BRIEFLY NOTED

GEOGRAPHY CONSULTANT HONORED

Chauncy D. Harris, Samuel N. Harper distinguished service professor of geography and formerly academic vice president to the University of Chicago, and the Library's honorary consultant in geography since March 1, 1974, has recently received the Alexander von Humboldt Gold Medal from the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. The award was made in recognition of his fundamental work in the field of urban geography and his important contributions to the furthering of international relationships and collaboration. The Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, formed in 1828, is the second oldest geographical society in the world and the Alexander von Humboldt Gold Medal is its highest honor.

FINAL SEGMENT OF LOIS SET

The Library's Order Division has announced that the final segment of the Library Order Information System (LOIS) has now been implemented, completing the four-step machine-assisted processing of orders and invoices for library materials. The system runs independently of large-scale Library programs such as MARC, MUMS, and SCORPIO, but feeds information on newly ordered monographs into the Automated Process Information File. The four phases, developed over the last five years, include machine-produced purchase orders for monographs and serials; an in-process list available by author-title, fund, or order number; automatic follow-up of new orders for monographs and serials; a subscription listing of over 30,000 titles arranged by title, fund, vendor, or country of publication; and the machine production of payment documents needed to generate checks to vendors. Other tasks handled by LOIS include accounting for expenditures and obligations from some 80 appropriated, gift, and trust funds; a monthly update on average and total subscription costs in 30 categories; weekly status/location reports on the invoices in process in the division; and conversion of all payments requested in foreign currency.

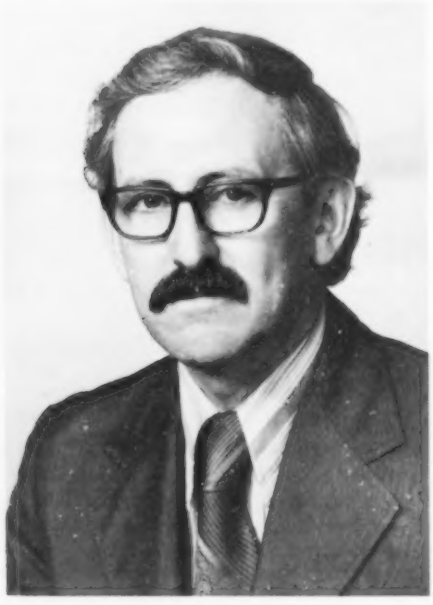
WOLTER NAMED G&M CHIEF

(Continued from front page)

best available anywhere. We are grateful to the members of the search committee for their counsel and assistance toward filling this crucial position, and in helping us maintain the high level of scholarship and service to scholars which has characterized this division. We are especially fortunate in finding for this position a person who has not only attained eminence as a scholar and a leader in the world of geographic and cartographic learning, but who also has had

personal experience of so much of the world—by land and by sea."

A native of St. Paul, Mr. Wolter is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, from which he received a bachelor of arts degree in geography in 1956, a master's degree in library science in 1965, and a doctorate in geography in 1975. He was map librarian



Mr. Wolter

at the University Library in 1961-64 and in 1966. In 1964-65 he served as assistant to the director of libraries there. Immediately before coming to the Library of Congress in September 1968, he was a member of the Geography Department at the University of Wisconsin (River Falls) and acting chairman of the department in 1968.

Mr. Wolter served in the merchant marine during World War II and was commissioned an ensign in the United States Maritime Service in 1946. He served as navigation officer or cargo officer on many ocean-going passenger/cargo vessels in 1946-50 and 1956-60. During the Korean War, Mr. Wolter served with the U.S. Army, stationed in Japan where he instructed military forces in coast piloting, seamanship, towing procedures, and small boat handling.

He is the Library's member of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, a member of the board's Executive Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Names Committee. He is serving a second term as a Government representative to the U.S. National Committee for the International Geographical Union and is a member of the union's Commission on Geographical Terminology. He also serves as corresponding member of the International Cartographic Association Commission on the History of Cartography and is chairman of the World Directory of Map Collections Committee, Geography and Map Libraries Section, International Federation of Library Associations.

Active in professional societies, he has delivered many papers on cartography and map librarianship at conferences and meetings. He maintains membership in and holds or has held committee appointments and elective offices in the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Canadian Cartographic Association, Association of American Geographers, American Geographical Society, Society of the History of Discoveries, Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division, Society for the Social Studies of Science, North American Society for Oceanic History, the International Society for the History of Cartography, and the Pierce County (Wis.) Geographical Society.

Mr. Wolter, his wife Joan, and their four sons, Mark, Thomas, Matthew, and David, reside in Columbia, Md.

SWISS LAW LIBRARIAN SPENDS MONTH AT LC

Dorothee Wiedemann, law librarian at the University of Zurich, visited the Library of Congress during the month of August, spending three weeks in the Law Library and a fourth week touring other parts of the Library. Her extended stay began with a full day's orientation on the mission of the Law Library and its relation to other Library departments, followed by half-day introductions to each of the Law Library's five divisions and its Processing Section. During the following two weeks, Miss Wiedemann received orientation and training in the European Law Division, where she worked on several special projects under the supervision of Ivan Sipkov, assistant chief of the division.

Besides surveying the Swiss law collection, which she was surprised to find so "large and complete," Miss Wiedemann spent several days indexing and recommending entries for a forthcoming Law Library publication, "Bibliography on the Law of the United

States of America in Languages Other Than English." Having reviewed the French, German, and Italian works selected for this bibliography, Miss Wiedemann commented that she is convinced "that it will be of great use for students and lawyers interested in American legal literature" and will serve as "a good basis for beginning a study of the American legal system."

Dorothee Wiedeman

A major project she completed during her stay was to cross-index the incunabula shelflist of the European Law Division with the second and third censuses of *Incunabula in American Libraries.* Within the Library, this collection, consisting of almost 800 legal rarities, is the largest group of incunables outside the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

During her time in the division, Miss Wiedemann was given tours of the Rare Book and Special Collections and the Prints and Photographs Divisions by staff members Thomas D. Burney and Karen Beall, respectively. Her last week at the Library included visits to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Music Division, Processing Services, and the Copyright Office. Her stay in Washington also allowed her to visit the law libraries of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, in the company of staff members Richard Greenfield of the European Law Division, and the National Gallery of Art Library, where she lunched with the head librarian, J. M. Edelstein.

Miss Wiedemann, a Swiss citizen, is a 1971 graduate of the Ecole de bibliothécaires in Geneva, the only professional library school in Switzerland. Since her graduation she has worked not only in Geneva, but also in Basel, Rome, and Zurich. Originally trained as an art librarian, she has served as law librarian at the Law School of the University of Zurich since 1974.

In a report which compared her experiences here and abroad, Miss Wiedemann described law and general library activities in Switzerland, including the services of the Zurich law school library. She also talked about the Swiss union catalog and national bibliography, the formation of a Swiss law librarians association, and a project to create a unified law classification. Of the last she said, "That is one point where I can certainly profit from my visit to the Law Library—the new K classification schedule."

It was a real honor, she concluded, "coming from a small unknown library in Europe, to spend four weeks in the largest and certainly most famous library in the world. My visit, so well organized, was a fascinating and educational experience for me. The period was extremely short to introduce me to this immense organization, but the Library staff was so helpful and generously gave their time explaining to me their work and problems in each division."

STAFF NEWS

Head of African Section Named

Beverly Ann Gray has been appointed head of the African Section, African and Middle Eastern Division, succeeding Julian W. Witherell, now chief of that division.

For the past six years, she has held progressively responsible positions in the African Section, first as senior reference librarian and bibliographer and subsequently as area specialist with overall responsibility for the section's reference activities. She is the compiler of a major bibliographic study, *Uganda: Subject Guide to Official Publications,* issued by the Library in 1977, and *Nigerian Petroleum Industry: A Guide,* now in press.

Miss Gray holds a bachelor of arts degree from Simmons College and a master's degree in library science from Columbia University, where she also received a master of arts degree with a major in African studies. In her distinguished career as an Africana li-

brarian, she has served as subject specialist in African studies at Harvard College Library from 1965 to 1967, and as African studies librarian at Boston University from 1967 to 1972, where she played an important role in developing one of the nation's major Africana collections.

DEATH OF A FORMER STAFF MEMBER

Ogden A. Kelley, an employee of the Library for over 30 years, died August 22 at his home in La Colle sur Loup, France. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Kelley was a native of Washington, D.C., and attended St. Albans School here. He graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and also attended Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., and the University of Michigan. During World War I, he was a volunteer ambulance driver in France.

Mr. Kelley came to work at the Library of Congress in the early 1920s and remained at the reference desk in the Main Reading Room until 1944 when the Loan Division was created. He served as a loan reference assistant in the Local Loan Section until his retirement in 1955.

His survivors include his wife Betty, of the home; two daughters, Patricia deMan of New Haven, Conn., and Virginia Frederickson of Washington; a sister, Edna S. Kelley, also of Washington; and two grandchildren.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Jack Liu, senior programmer, GS-12, Com Appl, 5710; Lucia Nasuti, bill digester and reference assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 5717; Stuart Serkin, bill digester and reference assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 5717.

Temporary Appointments: Peter Bereskin, deck attendant, GS-3, Mus, NP; John Hackett, library aid, GS-3, Share Cat, NP; Andrea Silberstein, clerk-typist, GS-3, P&P, NP.

Temporary Reappointment: Paul Ledvina, manuscript librarian, GS-7, Mss, 5819.

Promotions: Frances Ceasar, FMO, to clerk-typist, GS-4, Cat Mgmt, 5750; Marsha Cerny, to senior bibliographer, GS-12, CRS L, 5868; Willard H. Fisher, Jr., Cat Publ, to bibliographer, GS-5, E&G, 5790; Caroline Furness, to assistant division secretary, GS-6, CRS E, 5783; Jeffrey Hardenstine, to mail clerk, GS-4, CS, 5848; Donna Lewis, to MARC verifier, GS-7, G&M, 5800; Thomas Lewis, to copy center operator, WI-12, CS, 5773; Alan Linden, to head, Audio-Visual and Office Systems Section, GS-14, CRS AIS, 5777; David Meisler, to classification clerk, GS-5, CS, 5899; Marian Price, NUCPP, to assistant division secretary, GS-6, CRS A, 5746; Joe Rosenfield, Preserv, to shelflister (trainee), GS-5, Subj Cat, 5771; Ada Simmons, to unit supervisor, GS-11, Subj Cat, 5917; LaVerne Stringfield, to supervisory accounting clerk, GS-7, Cop Acq & Proc, 5830.

Transfers: Carol Cameron, Orien, to information resources assistant, GS-6, CRS L, 5745; Paul Reid, Share Cat, to bibliographer, GS-5, E&G, 5790; Patricia Schwarzwalder, M/B/RS, to reference librarian, GS-9, CRS C, 5707; Steven Wilkshire, DC, to shelflister (trainee), GS-5, Subj Cat, 5771.

Resignations: Karen Belanoff, Desc Cat; Nancy Benco, Inf; Mindy Bliss, Ord; Loren Bronson, S&R; Monya Bunn, CRS S; Barbara Chotiner, FRD; Joel Daniels, Share Cat; Ruth Dansky, S&R; Donald Davenport, CRS L; J. Brian Durkin, LL; Dwayne Ford, Photodup; Michael Gillis, CRS C; Desi Jackson, Com Serv; Mary Jackson, Subj Cat; Gertraud Kidwell, Subj Cat; Gwendolyn Oliver, CIP; Edward Pratt, S&R; Mark Rohlf, Ord; Susan Rosenberg, CRS Ed; Stewart Rubin, CRS Gov; Tony Sneed, S&R; Gary Stevens, Com Serv; Samuel Thomas, NLS/BPH; Dean Tsonos, Cat Publ.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Enikö Molnár Basa, MARC Editorial Division, was one of the guest lecturers in a workshop on "Dimensions in Multicultural Education" at Duquesne University. She described various Library of Congress resources available to teachers in planning for multicultural courses, including the possible use of SCORPIO and the MARC Search Service, the National Referral Center Master File, and the American Folklife Center. She urged participants to contact the Folklife Center both for information and with news of relevant activities in their own communities. She also outlined the role of professional associations such as the American Hungarian Educators' Association. The pioneering work of the American Hungarian Folklore Centrum, an affiliate of the AHEA, in combining recreational folk dancing and serious folklore instruction, evoked interest. She earlier participated in a discussion of the aims of multicultural education in the context of the workshop on a KDKA-TV program moderated by Ruth G. Biro, workshop director.

Eugene Lehr, a bibliographer in the Reference Search Section, and **William McDonald**, a mail technician in the Mail Processing Unit, both of the Copyright Office, competed in the Herndon (Va.) 10-mile run on August 2 and a 10-kilometer cross country race in Warrenton, Va., on August 9.

David Shorey, Music Division consultant for musical instruments, lectured on the Library's Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection at the National Music Camp, Interlochen, Mich., on July 12, and at the Bennington (Vt.) College Flute Workshop on July 18. The Miller Collection contains 1,500 flutes, 3,000 books about the flute, and 10,000 pieces of flute music, as well as

statues, prints, and other material related to the flute. Mr. Shorey emphasized to students attending both lectures that the collection is for use, not storage. "The Library's wish is to provide access to the materials," he stated, "as opposed to a museum where the focus is on the presentation of exhibits. We want to provide scholars with the actual material."

Carolyn Hoover Sung, assistant chief for bibliographic services, Photoduplication Service, spoke on the subject of "Copyright and Archives" at the 12th Annual Georgia Archives Institute, sponsored by the Georgia Department of Archives and History on August 11 in Atlanta.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Payne are the parents of a boy, Cameron Anthony, born on August 7 at Washington Hospital Center. Mrs. Payne is the senior assistant to the editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* in the Hispanic Division. Mr. Payne is an employee of the D.C. Department of Human Resources.

The **non-professional Union, AFSCME Local 2477,** which represents all non-professional staff members with the exception of those in the Congressional Research Service and Law Library and supervisory and confidential employees, will hold contract discussion sessions according to the schedules given below. Sessions in the Coolidge Auditorium are for all affected employees except those who work in the Copyright Office, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), and at the Pickett St. Annex:

Dates	*Time*	*Employee's Last Name*
September 19	1:30-3:30 p.m.	A - F
September 20	1:30-3:30 p.m.	G - L
September 21	1:30-3:30 p.m.	M - S
September 22	1:30-3:30 p.m.	T - Z

Navy Yard and Massachusetts Ave. Annex employees should use the regular shuttle service to attend the meetings listed above. Landover employees will have transportation provided for them.

Any staff member with a scheduling conflict may attend a different session after notifying his or her supervisor. Pat Fox, an interpreter for the deaf, will be present on September 21.

Non-professional bargaining unit members in the Copyright Office and at the Pickett St. Annex may attend the following meetings at the Copyright facility conference room (Room 910); Pickett Street employees should use the regular shuttle to attend these meetings:

Dates	*Time*	*Employee's Last Name*
September 25	1-3 p.m.	A - H
September 26	1-3 p.m.	I - P
September 27	1-3 p.m.	Q - Z

Non-professional bargaining unit members in NLS/BPH may attend sessions listed below in the NLS/BPH conference room:

Dates	*Time*	*Employee's Last Name*
September 11	1:30-3:30 p.m.	A - M
September 12	1:30-3:30 p.m.	N - Z

At the September 14 meeting of **AFSCME Local 2910, the Library of Congress Professional Guild,** nominations will be accepted for all offices. Further details are available from Dick Roepke, chair of the Nominations Committee, on ext. 5178.

The **American Red Cross Bloodmobile** will be sponsoring two bloodmobiles for Library employees in September. On Wednesday, September 20, the Bloodmobile Unit will be at the Navy Yard Annex, Rooms 309 and 313, from 9 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. All Navy Yard Annex staff members wishing to donate blood should register with their keyworkers for this date. On Thursday, September 21, the Bloodmobile Unit will be at the Library of Congress Building, in the Whittall Pavilion, from 9 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. Donors from annexes other than Navy Yard are requested to use regular shuttle bus service to the Library of Congress Building. Staff members wishing to donate blood should register with keyworkers in their respective divisions.

In accordance with LCR 2015-17.4, all blood donors may be granted a maximum of four hours excused absence, which includes the actual time spent giving blood and a rest and recuperative period immediately following. The time of donation must be approved by the supervisor and a Form 13-73a (Blood Donation Verification) must be submitted to the supervisor following donation.

Arrangements for blood replacement for Library personnel and members of their families may be made by calling Michelle Reed, Health Services Office, ext. 6054.

APPENDIX

CONCLUDING REPORTS ON THE 71ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
Rochester, N.Y., June 25-29, 1978

CONCURRENT PROGRAMS

A third concurrent program addressed the problem of moving a law library.

The two panelists, James L. Hoover of the Columbia University Law Library and Sarah K. Wiant, law librarian at Washington and Lee University, discussed procedures which may be used in planning the different aspects of a move such as the time involved, how to move--book trucks or custom-made boxes, who should do the moving, and preparing the collection, staff, and users for the move. Both speakers placed great emphasis on the extreme importance of extensive and elaborate planning and preparations before the move, such as careful labeling of the books (shelves or boxes) to be moved and the preparation of charts and graphs indicating the exact place of the books (shelf by shelf) in the new location. The panelists had developed a detailed and useful outline of, or checklist for, the different aspects of a move which was shown by opaque projection. Mr. Hoover claimed in his discussion of outside versus inside labor that the use of professional movers usually would cost from 75 cents to one dollar per linear foot of books, but this estimate is probably based on his experience on the West Coast and in the Midwest.

The discussion of the panelists was limited to the moves they had directed or participated in, namely, the moves of the University of Washington Law Library, Seattle (ca. 300,000 volumes), the Washington and Lee University Law Library (ca. 170,000 volumes), and the University of Oklahoma Law Library (ca. 115,000 volumes), which provided a strong advantage insofar as it allowed the discussion of a large number of actual problems and their solutions.

Mr. Hoover ended his remarks with a few bibliographical suggestions. The indispensable standby is a book by William Herman Kurth and Ray W. Grim, *Moving a Library* (1966). *Legal Periodical Management Data* by Richard H. Surles and Jatin N. Mukerji (1977-) is a useful tool to estimate the annual growth in linear feet of an American legal periodical collection. The outlines or checklists which were projected were modified versions of those found in an article on "Moving Academic Libraries" in *British Journal of Librarianship* (Vol. 4, p. 253. 1972).

[*Finn Henriksen*]

Another concurrent program was chaired by Lamar Woodard, law librarian, Stetson University, who introduced William C. Younger, marshall and librarian, Alabama Supreme Court and State Law Library, and the other Certification Board members present. Mr. Younger proceeded with the history of the Certification Board, formed in 1935, when the association approved in principle a report of the Committee on Education to the effect that legal education was essential and library training, on the whole, desirable.

Following the adoption in 1950 of the standard by the Association of American Law Schools that member schools should have a qualified librarian, the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the Association of American Law Schools and American Association of Law Libraries drafted interpretations of the training requisite for a qualified librarian.

In 1959, the view was espoused that "the true objective of certification should be better library service through intensified training of law librarians." In theory a law librarian should be primarily a librarian and not a lawyer. Certification was a crucial subject until 1960, when the idea was adopted. The total number of certified law librarians presently is 711. In 1977, there were 81 certified law librarians.

Mr. Woodard suggested that the present requirements for certification are not adequate because the standards of competence cannot be measured. He then suggested to the audience to consider what certification really means. Mr. Woodard said that the certificate does not mean anything because having the degrees and certificate does not mean the librarian is competent. The speaker admitted that his purpose was to toss the ball to the audience for their views.

The present rules for Certification of Law Librarians of American Association of Law Libraries can be found in the 1978 Directory of Law Libraries.

[*Eugene Nabors*]

CONCURRENT PANELS

Anita L. Morse, law librarian, Cleveland State University, chaired the panel on Clinical Legal

Education. In her opening remarks, she recommended reading E. Gordon Gee and Donald W. Jackson's article "Bridging the Gap: Legal Education and Lawyer Competency" in the *Brigham Young University Law Review* (1977, p. 695). She described the 300-page study both as a fascinating history of legal education and as a challenge to restructure legal education in the future. She also recommended two other articles in the same issue: "Clinical Education at the Crossroads: The Need for Direction" by David Barnhizer (p. 1,025) and "The Future of Legal Education for Practical Skills: Can the Innovations Survive?" by Charles D. and Jane M. Kelso (p. 1,007). She then examined the salient points of these articles in detail.

In the last decade, the clinical teaching method has been introduced to correct casebook method deficiencies in the teaching of professional responsibility and practical lawyer skills. The present casebook method which was introduced in the 1870s replaced the apprenticeship system of legal education used during the 18th and 19th centuries. In some respects, clinical legal education is a full-circle swing to the old apprenticeship system, but the impact has been less than substantial and clinical legal education is now at a crossroad, as David Barnhizer points out.

According to the Kelsos, innovation in legal education is impeded by the high cost of such education, the necessary expenditure of large amounts of time and energy, the substantial amount of institutional adaptation required to implement and integrate law school curriculums, and the inconsistency of rewards and incentives within the extant system. All of these problems are inherent in clinical legal education. At present the American Bar Association/American Association of Law Schools (ABA/AALS) Committee for the Project on Guidelines for Clinical Programs in Law School, funded by the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility (CLEPR) is charged with developing guidelines for clinical legal education programs. The speaker cited approvingly the Kelsos' suggestions regarding change and improvement of the ABA Faculty Standard by incorporating a new Section 402(c) and of the ABA Library Standard by revising Section 603(h). These changes read as follows:

> 402(c). Law schools may substitute in place of a reasonable number of additional full-time faculty members specialists in educational technology, clinicians, staff members, or technology where the effect of such substitution on the school's educational program is the equivalent of adding an additional faculty number.
>
> 603(h). To the extent that a law library can make the text of legal materials readily available by computerized research or otherwise, such technology may be used in substitution for publications in conventional bound form.

Anita Morse emphasized that the success of the partnership of law library and clinical education will depend on resourceful change, as is reflected by the Kelso's suggestions. In addition, after pointing out that, at present, academic clinical programs have been limited largely to law school settings, she suggested that a "teaching law office," as proposed by Mr. Barnhizer, should be located where all the lawyering tools, that is, an adequate library and computerized materials, are available. The panel then directed its attention to exploring the future of clinical legal education and its impact on law libraries.

The first panelist was George S. Grossman, law librarian of the University of Minnesota, who discussed the topic of clinical education and the law library, a topic of his article in *Law Library Journal* (Vol. 67, p. 60. 1974).

He stated that, since the casebook method was first introduced at Harvard in the 1870s, the major influence on legal education by the clinical education movement has been that of the legal realists of the 1920s and 1930s, such as Jerome Frank and Karl Llewellyn. By and large, in the writings of the 1960s and 1970s, the theoretical and philosophical understanding of clinical education is missing. Even in 1978 the question of what is the most satisfactory type of clinical education model has not been solved. So far there have been four kinds of clinical education models: (1) the service-oriented model (legal aid), (2) the law reform model, (3) the participant-observer model, and (4) the teaching model. The first two models have been losing support, while the teaching model is being favorably received by many law schools. Mr. Grossman noted that Mr. Bellow resigned his tenured professorship at Harvard Law School to join an institution quite separate from a university—the Legal Services Institute, consisting of attorneys, professors, and third-year law students. At the present time, clinical education is marked by the lack of theory, lack of empirical data, shifting of the education model, and turnover in personnel. Because of these problems, what should constitute the holdings of a clinical library and how they should be administered are open questions.

Mr. Grossman next touched on the role of the law library in the field of clinical legal education. Since librarians are accustomed to operating branch

libraries, often including faculty work rooms, the establishment of clinical libraries should not be a problem. While some of the materials in the clinical library may not be familiar, the establishment of a new checkout system and the integration of files of briefs and memoranda of law with the more traditional type of library holdings, the clinical library would resemble a practitioner's library. The clinical library may be physically separate, but the law school library should be prepared for back-up reference services and should be equipped with facilities for videotape service and computer use.

Peter Swords, assistant dean of Columbia Law School, spoke next on the fiscal problems relating to the clinical library. To date, the impact of clinical education on law libraries has been mimimal. The law library's greater involvement in the clinical program is now beginning to be discussed at a time of retrenchment. He mentioned four reasons for law library uninvolvement: (1) most law school programs are of the "farm-out" variety; (2) many law school programs are non-book oriented; (3) most clinical budgets are separate–they begin by receiving outside financing and then they are picked up by the law school; and (4) the law library's budget often originates from the university library's budget, and the law school dean and the university librarian do not wish to complicate such a delicate issue.

Mr. Swords went on to say that he would like to see in-house clinics with their own clinical libraries, serviced and supervised by law library staff members. Videotape libraries would be required, as well as computer-use training programs. He intimated that a great deal more work needs to be accomplished with regard to clinical legal education by law libraries, as clinicians are rank amateurs in library matters. He concluded by saying that "judging from what I have seen of this conference, as compared with the AALS conference, you law librarians have far greater organizational skills."

Finally, David Barnhizer, associate professor and director of clinical education, Cleveland State University, discussed briefly the future role of the law librarian in clinical education. As chairman of the AALS Section on Clinical Education, he is currently conducting an AALS and ABA study on clinical education. He stated that there is a real need to clarify the scope of clinical education, which is now at a crossroad. He pointed out that law teachers today are not very reflective about clinical legal education, and it was a law librarian who wrote an article challenging this lack of reflection on the part of law professors. In the future, law librarians will be concerned with usual library problems associated with putting materials, including very expensive, specialized loose-leaf services into clinical libraries but they will also have an important role in providing teaching and training services, and developing audiovisual materials and computer-use programs. [*Sung Yoon Cho*]

The subject of this concurrent panel program was advertised as being "Non-Legal Data Bases or Law-Related Data Bases." It could just as well have been called "Commercially Available Data Bases," however, which is not to imply that any one commercial service or product was promoted unduly. On the contrary, substantial efforts were made to pass fair and unbiased judgments.

What may be considered law-related data bases will probably differ from library to library. The panelists had chosen to exclude functional legal data bases such as LEXIS, statistical data bases such as those available at the University of Michigan, computerized cataloging systems such as those available at the Library of Congress and BALLOTS, and also data bases serving governmental and business entities such as the Congressional Research Service and the Exxon Corp. They selected 10 data bases as being law-related, namely, ABI INFORM, CIS INDEX, ASI INDEX, C-RECORD, ERIC, FEDERAL INDEX, MANAGEMENT CONTENTS, NTIS, PSYCH ABSTRACTS, and SOCIAL SCISEARCH. MEDLARS at the National Library of Medicine was not included in the selection, but it was covered in the discussion. The important New York Times Information Bank was not mentioned at all.

John E. Christensen, systems planning librarian of the University of Texas Law Library, Austin, discussed briefly what data banks are and where they originated. He gave a detailed discussion of how a substantial number of data banks are made available through three commercial vendors, the Bibliographical Retrieval Service (BRS), the Lockheed Information Systems (LIS), and the SDC Search Service (SDC). The discussion included comparative information on data bases and services available from each vendor, their different methods of billing, their price schedules, and comments on which types of contractual relationships may be preferable under different conditions.

The private law firm libraries and other special libraries have been the innovators in utilizing the commercially available data bases, and Mr. Christensen mentioned a number of examples that he felt would

be useful for other law libraries, such as those that provide statistical, scientific, and business background information. A professor who worked on a book of tragic cases, for example, was assisted in getting information on particular kinds of cancer. The data bases are in general useful in providing materials for scholarly articles and for dissertations. As a very recent example, Mr. Christensen mentioned chronological listings of the reactions to President Carter's speeches on the energy policy, a task which would have been quite time-consuming had it been done manually.

Robert S. Grundy, head of the Reference Department of the University of Houston Law Library, spoke on the terminals and the staff necessary to get access to the data banks. One of the first problems is to decide where the terminal should be placed. His library has preferred a highly visible place for the terminal, adjacent to offices of the two reference librarians. Other solutions may be possible, but the importance of good sound insulation should be kept in mind if researchers are going to work close to the terminal.

It is difficult to estimate the staff time actually spent on searches. It will usually include the answer of the original question, the formulation of the search strategy, and a thorough interview with the requester to establish the real meaning of the question. This may easily last as long as two hours, although time does tend to decrease with experience. Of interest to users is the fact that experienced searchers feel they spend at least twice as much time on the preparation of the search as they do searching on the terminal itself.

Mr. Grundy then discussed the technical aspects of the different components of the terminal and made interesting comparisons between the products of different manufacturers, their prices, and contractual conditions, including arrangements for maintenance of the terminals. Regarding the printout equipment, there seems to be a trend to prefer the more expensive high-speed printers. Mr. Grundy doubted, however, that these are cost-efficient for the intermittent use of the terminal in a law library setting. Besides, a high-speed printer tends to encourage the user to insist on the convenience of on-line printouts of the documents or abstracts located, a costly luxury unless they are absolutely needed.

The panel discussion was followed by demonstrations by a representative from the Lockheed Information Systems (LIS). [*Finn Henriksen*]

SPECIAL INTEREST SECTIONS

The Special Interest Section on Contemporary Social Problems presented an introduction to the rights of the handicapped. Marvin R. Anderson, assistant reference librarian, University of Minnesota, was the moderator. He told the audience about this grossly neglected group of approximately 45,000,000 people, or 20 percent of the U.S. population, making it, no doubt, the largest minority in the country. The disabled and handicapped are almost never considered, he stated, until some organization or interest group makes a point to include them. Today's laws, regulations, and ordinances are not written with the disabled in mind.

The next speaker was Harold Utterberg, director, Office of the Advocate for the Disabled of the State of New York, whose office was established by an Executive Order of the Governor of New York and was the first of its kind in the United States. The primary objective is to inform the disabled and to publish laws in one or two volumes to help them. The White House Conference on the Handicapped, which met in Washington, D.C., early last year, attracted approximately 2,500 persons representing every state in the United States and its territories. This conference opened some eyes in the nation's capitol and immediately after the conference street curbs and entrances were altered to make it easy to either roll a wheelchair or other apparatus into public buildings. The U.S. Capitol, Library of Congress, House and Senate office buildings, and U.S. Supreme Court have made architectural alterations to allow the disabled access to these public buildings.

A major problem of the handicapped is a lack of legal representation. It was pointed out that because the laws are scattered, a "Philadelphia lawyer" would pull his hair out trying to obtain the few laws that are available. This confusion was somewhat remedied by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 355), a very progressive act. Mr. Utterburg went on to say that the disabled want to live independently and that the attitude of society is not helpful, but apathetic.

Kay Adams, outreach consultant, Monroe County (N.Y.) Library System, agreed with Mr. Utterburg and stated that one never realizes the problems of one disabled until they affect him personally.

There were two short movies, one showing a healthy couple's first child, who was born blind, and their experience with a blind infant and their traumatic reaction to being asked by neighbors, friends, and members of the family about their child and his

condition. The fact is that people do not know what to say, or how and when to say something about the disabled or handicapped. The second film stated basically the identical theme but in a different way with the example of a highly active child being placed in a classroom with so-called normal classmates. A third film film of interest dealt with medical counseling for parents with a disabled or handicapped child or children. [*Eugene Nabors*]

The Government Documents Special Interest section held a workshop entitled "Administrative Regulations: Behind-the-Scenes" moderated by Malinda Allison, librarian, Texas Legislative Reference Library. The workshop lived up to its title by providing to a large and attentive audience a wealth of information on how to keep abreast of Federal regulations.

Martha Girard, director of the Presidential Documents Division, Office of the Federal Register, discussed the latest steps taken by the agencies and the Office of the Federal Register to implement President Carter's Executive Order No. 12044 of March 1976 on Improving Government Regulations. While its provision that regulatory language must be simplified and clarified has attained much publicity, the order contains other important requirements that are significantly changing the manner in which regulations are drafted. Each agency must now publish a semiannual agenda of its regulatory activities, the public must be given at least 60 days to respond with comments, a regulatory analysis of significant regulations must be made, and each agency must report on its regulatory process.

She also described the ongoing examination of how to reorganize the *Federal Register* so that it will better serve its users. Under review is the present structure of the four categories of the daily issue—Presidential Documents, Rules and Regulations, Proposed Rules, and Notices. The last category is the most voluminous and contains many types of material. Under consideration are the creation of additional categories and the breakdown of materials by issuing agency. The creation of a subject index for the daily issue is also being discussed, as is the present organization of the *Code of Federal Regulations* into 50 titles corresponding exactly to the 50 titles of the *U.S. Code.* This parallelism has become blurred, and reform should either reestablish it or the regulations of each agency should be put under one title. The speaker urged librarians to communicate their thoughts on these reforms to the Office of the Federal Register.

Two new reference tools were mentioned: the Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders, 1961 through January 1977, which will be available in October; and *Update,* a bimonthly newsletter, which began publication in June of this year.

Robert Jordan, chief of electronic production, Office of the Federal Register, gave a progress report on automation. This program was started four years ago because of the obsolete printing methods used in publishing the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations.* By October, the *Code* will have been run through the photocomposition process at least once. Using the same typesetting method, the Rules and Regulations as well as the Proposed Rules portions of the *Federal Register* will also be stored on tape. The advantages of having these two publications in machine-readable form are obvious. A searchable data base will be available, more frequent updating of the *Code of Federal Regulations* will be possible, and the generation of finding aids as well as the restructuring of the two publications will be facilitated.

Eleanor Thomas, librarian, Bureau of National Affairs (BNA), Washington, D.C., described how a private publisher gathers and disseminates information on Federal regulations. Since BNA publishes 45 reports on regulatory matters, information gathering for these up-to-date reports is a complex and diversified operation, wherein reliance on the *Federal Register* is but one step. In addition, BNA is dependent on agency cooperation for obtaining preliminary drafts of regulations and private and agency comments on them, as well as advance copies and unpublished regulations (the latter are frequent in procurement matters). When agencies do not cooperate, freedom of information suites are filed.

William T. O. Smith, librarian at the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers in Washington, D.C., told how to search the administrative history of Federal regulations. The most important finding aids to follow current developments are private publications such as the BNA reports and press releases of agencies. Often information can be obtained from trade associations and other special interest groups. To succeed in retrospective searches, either to find a specific comment on a proposed regulation or to trace the entire history of a regulation, it is necessary to be familiar with the structure of the agency and its rule-making process and to utilize effectively the *Federal Register,* the *Code of Federal Regulations,* and private finding aids. The most important asset for such tasks is persistence, since the enactment of even a minor regulation

generates large numbers of documents. These are filed by the agency and identified by a docket number. Retrieval of these documents becomes even more difficult after they have been sent to storage. While searches for a complete regulatory history are rare now, Mr. Smith projects that they will be more frequently undertaken in the future in order to ascertain the intent of regulations. [*Edith Palmer*]

The Law Library Service to Institution Residents Special Interest Section convened a panel on the subject of "Legal Reference or Legal Advice—How Far Do You Go?" chaired by Patricia Rempel, serials/reference librarian, University of Alberta, and Harriet Tuch, circulation supervisor, University of Miami.

The first participant, Thomas Heitz, librarian of the British Columbia Law Library Foundation, addressed three major questions. What are the legal service requirements of the institutionalized? What is the role of the law librarian in the institution? And, how can law librarians provide expanded services to residents?

Mr. Heitz pointed out that although the institutionalized are just a subgroup of the public at large, they do have specialized problems such as those related to committal and discharge, treatment, discipline, hygienic problems, external legal problems (such as bankruptcy and divorce), and post-release problems (such as obtaining licenses, obtaining credit, and job discrimination). Intertwined with the legal problems of inmates themselves are those of their relatives and of the community service groups who try to assist or guide inmates. The speaker used Samuel Jan Brakel's article, "The Role of the Lawyer in the Mental Health Field" (*ABF Research Journal*, 1977, pp. 467-475), to illustrate the scope of the legal problems of the mentally ill. Jan Brakel's conclusion was that access to service is minimal and continuity is lacking.

As to the role of law librarians in providing legal services, Mr. Heitz pointed out that the law librarian must be careful not to mislead when giving legal reference information. There is always the danger that the person really needs a lawyer rather than reference assistance and if the librarian miscalculates, he or she may be open to a charge of negligence. To protect oneself from this, the speaker suggested the possibility of insurance for the librarian to cover the giving of bad advice. Mr. Heitz also suggested that directories of library services for the institutionalized contain disclaimers. On the subject of providing services, the speaker advocated that lawyers and librarians work together and be willing to work with relatives as well. He also suggested cooperation with the local bar and that law publishers should produce items to answer the needs of the institutionalized.

Meg Richeson, director, Public Legal Education Information Training, Legal Services Commission, British Columbia, described the legal services to the lay public in British Columbia. An Access to Law study found that many people had no access to legal information and that law librarians were often untrained in the use of legal materials. This situation led to the enactment of legislation in British Columbia to provide legal services to the public, which included information and educational programs. To meet this need, pamphlets on legal topics were produced for the lay public, such as one on common law marriage. Also, law library collections were set up throughout the province. Public libraries were given funding for that purpose along with assistance in selection of materials and training of librarians in the use and maintenance of legal materials. She described some of the resistance encountered in the beginning stages. The reasons most frequently advanced by attorneys who were somewhat skeptical of the proposed outreach program included fears that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, that librarians would not know how to interview clients to be able to assist them by suggesting the proper tools, and that the public would not use the materials anyway. Once established, however, the program was successful.

Another aspect of the service was providing legal materials to prisoners. The speaker described problems and considerations in this area such as the security of the institution versus the security of the person, the problem of contraband in books, and censorship. She had a few suggestions for anyone embarking on a program of service to prisoners. The collection should be planned before it is put into the institution, and this planning should take into consideration what other resources are available. Someone should be responsible for the care of the collection. She also suggested that the collections be monitored to see that services are being filed and other maintenance activities performed.

The session closed with a brief question-and-answer period. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

The Technical Services Special Interest Section presented a panel on "Planning for Change." The moderator of the panel, Gayle S. Edelman, associate law librarian of De Paul University Law Library, Chicago, explained in her introductions the broad scope of the changes which are now taking place within the

technical services departments. The new mechanical and electronic equipment alone is mind-boggling. While some years ago it could be claimed that the largest technological contribution to technical services was the electric typewriter, librarians are today working with cathode ray tubes, computers, bar codes, telephone hook-ups, and all kinds of micro machines and equipment. In addition, the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2) will bring radical changes within the near future.

The panel was held in three parts. The first dealt with the COM catalog versus the card catalog. The speaker was inclined to describe the COM catalog as an alternate or perhaps an additional or intermediary step towards the on-line system which seems to be within reach. The second part dealt with the practical effects on technical services of the freezing of the Library of Congress card catalog, of AACR 2, and of revised subject headings. The final part covered several aspects of serials automation.

Dennis Hyatt, associate law librarian, University of Oregon Law Library (ca. 95,000 vols.), reported on his library's changeover from a traditional card catalog to the COM catalog produced by the Blackwell North American Corp. (BNA) of Eugene, Oreg. This COM catalog is not an on-line system. The University of Oregon has found it practical and economical to produce the catalog on microfiche, but producing it in a hardcover version would also be technically possible.

The conversion of the law catalog's approximate 10,000 entries lasted about nine months, and the COM catalog has now been in use for another nine months. The user reaction to the catalog seems to be favorable even though its use requires a microtext reader. This favorable acceptance is to a large extent owing to the easy accessibility of copies of the catalog at a number of locations within and outside the campus, for instance in local court libraries.

The cost of maintaining the COM catalog compares favorably with and seems to be lower than that of maintaining a traditional card catalog. Currently, the speaker's Law Library is adding 200 entries per month at a yearly cost of about $700. Cumulative supplements to the COM catalog are issued each month, and the contents of the supplements are merged into the main catalog yearly.

One of the drawbacks of the COM catalog is that it may take more than one year before withdrawals and corrections appear in the main catalog. The entries in the catalog do not include tracings such as are found on printed LC cards. Some researchers have missed these tracings, which are found on the cards in the Law Library shelflist.

At this time, the University of Oregon Law Library is the only law school library using the COM catalog produced by Blackwell of North America. One of the largest law libraries on the West Coast, however, the University of Washington Law Library in Seattle, is considering converting to the system, as are the University of Puget Sound Law Library in Tacoma and the Oregon Supreme Court Library. Incidentally, the public libraries of this Pacific Northwest region were among the first to perfect the computerized book catalog for their specific needs, another nontraditional approach to cataloging.

Phyllis C. Marion, head cataloger, University of Minnesota Law Library (ca. 380,000 vols.), spoke of the very substantial changes which will have to take place in the technical services of the large majority of law libraries which have relied on Library of Congress cards and services for their cataloging. The most important cause of these changes is the freezing of the Library of Congress card catalog, now scheduled for January 1981, and the implementation of the new cataloging rules, AACR 2. In addition, a revision of the Library of Congress subject headings, new classification schemes, and revisions of older ones will create many problems in individual libraries. The possible introduction of automated Cutter notations may also bring disarray to the shelving arrangements of those libraries which rely not only on the Library of Congress classification but also on its Cutter notations. She summarized her views on the impending changes: (1) the new cataloging rules, AACR 2, are not compatible with the current rules; (2) the new subject headings are not necessarily compatible with the current ones; and (3) the new classification schemes are in some cases not compatible with the current ones.

The sepaker then discussed a number of practical solutions to cope with the changes, and she made it clear that she envied the rather few law libraries which could afford to join an on-line system, such as BALLOTS, or a COM catalog system. The ideal solution would, of course, be to change the entire card catalog to conform with the new rules, but this would be an enormous task in larger law libraries. The solution of maintaining two separate card catalogs, a new one and an old one, would become more and more awkward as time passed. A library could choose to continue superimposition on its own, or it would change entries and headings to be new forms little by little. A combination of both approaches may possibly be the most feasible. All such solutions, however,

would tend to reduce the difficulties for the technical services staff and to increase the difficulties for the reference staff and for the users.

She then turned to some ongoing changes which she described as being of a more philosophical nature. Libraries are today increasingly becoming involved in cooperative ventures such as union lists and networks. Such cooperation requires the completion of a large number of standard forms, and, as most of them are very different, there exists a need for the national uniformity of or standards for these forms. It is hoped that national standards could be formulated in such a way that they would allow for regional or local deviations.

Other current changes may be based more on changing attitudes. The current trend to require a fiscal accountability has resulted in technical services departments being asked to establish the cost of very detailed operations, such as the cost of sharpening a pencil, and librarians have not been well prepared to perform this kind of task. They are also faced with the requirement to establish production standards for professional catalogers—a requirement the speaker found difficult to reconcile with the concepts of professionalism and faculty rank. She considered this a very serious question for the profession.

Betty W. Taylor, director of the University of Florida Law Library (ca. 230,000 vols.), spoke on serials automation there and at other libraries. Her lecture was supported by an excellent collection of color slides, and she pointed out that serials automation is an important subject for law librarians since a large part of any law collection consists of serial publications. She covered automated serials control, claiming, electronic transfer of funds to the vendor, the use of bar codes or machine readable letters for labels, circulation control, and how to determine the location of a title being processed. She also covered several aspects of automated retrieval of books or book units from the stacks.

Towards the end of her speech, she pointed out that it would be easy to imagine technical services departments being made responsible for providing on-line all kinds of information contained in serials publications. Much of this information would already be available in their computers, and it would not be too difficult to add additional information or abstracts of the articles, statutes, or decisions contained in the individual periodical issues. [*Finn Henriksen*]

CONCURRENT PANELS

The *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules,* second edition (AACR 2) was the subject of a concurrent program. Phyllis Marion, head, cataloging Department, University of Minnesota and Cecilia Kwan, head, Cataloging Department, University of California, Davis, presented this program reviewing the soon-to-be published rules, their historical development, and their expected impact on law libraries.

The program consisted primarily of specific explanations of the major changes to be wrought by their adoption, with special emphasis on those changes in entries and headings which are of special significance to law libraries. Following their analysis of the new rules, possible library responses to AACR 2 were discussed.

Publication of the rules is scheduled for January 1979. An overview of the changes and why they cannot be ignored will be offered in a program for library administrators at the upcoming Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association in Washington, D.C. In addition, a two-and-one-half-day institute on AACR 2 for catalogers has been scheduled to precede the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in June 1979 in San Francisco.

[*Michael E. Gehringer*]

A discussion of the problems of providing orientation in library skills and coordination of research efforts for paralegals was the topic of discussion at the panel on "Training Paralegals in Law Library Skills."

Shirley Diamond, corporate librarian at Dewey, Ballentine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood in New York City, commented on the use of paralegals in the firm's library. Her experience was that they could be used profitably to assist in indexing projects, literature searches, compilation of statistical data and other typical library duties. She expressed the view that paralegals could be of great assistance to the law firm librarian especially when it is so difficult to find library staff.

Lin Abraham, assistant librarian at Simpson, Thatcher and Bartlett, also of New York City, expressed a rather negative view of the use of paralegals. Her experience was that paralegals usually had no special training and their duties usually involved stamping, filing, and cite checking. Often they are assigned to one area of practice and the librarian and paralegal work together only upon the librarian's request since it takes too much time to train them in the details of how to use legal materials. She stated that paralegals should be used more productively. To accomplish this, she suggested that law firms should hire trained paralegals and that librarians should help standardize the training.

The lively question-and-answer period which followed pointed out that the functions of paralegals are not clearly identified. The greatest problems from the point of view of the law librarian are lack of training, lack of identification, the relationship between the librarian and the paralegal, and the lack of communication between the managing partner and the li-

brarian about the role of of the paralegal. There was no paralegal on the panel. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

Randall T. Peterson, law librarian, John Marshall Law School, and chairman of the Audio-Visual Committee of the AALL, presided over a concurrent panel on the "Utilization of Audio-Visual and Microform Equipment." Mr. Peterson introduced the members of the committee who were present, commented on their work, and invited anyone interested in the committee's activities to join.

The first panel presentation was made by Alice J. Murray, law librarian, University of the Pacific at Sacramento, Calif., who discussed the acquisition of audiovisual and microform resources. She specifically mentioned the general planning for selecting, maintaining, and budgeting for the acquisition of such resources. Sally J. Langston, librarian for Arnold, White & Durkee of Houston, Tex., next spoke on the management of resources using microforms as an illustration. Finally, Susan Schwemm, law media librarian, University of Kentucky, discussed specific instructional applications of audiovisual materials.

After the panel discussion, presentations were made by four law librarisns illustrating audiovisual and microform utilization through the application of the principles discussed by the panel. Karen Spencer of the Law and Jurisprudence Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, showed a film on her library. Heinz Peter Mueller of Brigham Young University Law Library presented slides illustrating the use of videotapes in the school's classrooms, library, and student practice situations. Lydia Nitch of Florida State University Law Library showed a videotape exhibit of microform storage facilities at Florida State and at the State Library of Florida. Finally, Nancy E. Raab of Washington and Lee University Law Library showed videotapes on the various kinds of audiovisual equipment used by that law library.

[*Sung Yoon Cho*]

"Networking for the Small Library" was the subject of a Wednesday afternoon concurrent panel. Lorraine Kulpa, legal staff librarian, General Motors, was moderator.

The first speaker was Joanne Mosel, reference law librarian, Dayton Law Library Association, who discussed the advantages of networking. After describing the law library's problems of size and growth of collections, costs, and space considerations, she cautioned law librarians to think about networks from the vantage point of their use. It is a delusion to imagine that lawyers will not accept the concept of networking; instead they will have to depend on them. A self-sufficient smaller law library is no longer possible. She advanced four basic reasons for networking–user needs, cataloging needs, simplification of acquisition procedures, and transmission of interlibrary loan requests and responses.

When deciding whether or not to join a network, one should seek information about the membership fees, the scope of the activities, and the cooperative agreement and then seek advice from other members. One should learn the spirit of the network and the routine of the participants. Internal factors to be considered in making the choice are the number of clients served, the size of the facility, size of the staff, and the amount of financial resources and expenditures. The speaker also pointed out that one must consider the broader aspects of networking as well and fully realize that there are both giving and taking aspects to it.

Beth Gwynn, associate librarian at Northern Kentucky University Law Library, addressed three aspects of networking: What are the given facts? What are the costs and benefits? How does one evaluate the cooperative effort?

She described the given facts in terms of a generous spirit, a basic trust, an open mind, and an attitude of hope. One must have the ability to understand the problems of other institutions. She also suggested planning in order to make use of the system. Practice in cooperation is also necessary.

Costs and benefits are measured in terms of the obvious financial costs and the not-so-obvious costs of change and taking risks. She explained these costs in terms of the changes which may be required in the traditional library structure, the eduction needed for effective librarianship, the need for workshops, courses, and reading, and also the cost in staff time needed for implementation activities.

Some of the benefits derived from networking can include 48-hour interlibrary loan, cooperative purchasing of equipment, availability of directories of hours and services of other libraries and other information about network users, and mutual staff development programs.

The speaker described in some detail several ways to evaluate networking systems. One way is to find out how fast the information will be available. This may be related to how geographically close members are to each other and what kind of communication system is employed. Other factors to look at are the formal organization and the variety of activities involved. If a new network is being set up, does it have an initiator? Will it allow the Library to do something it was already doing for less money? Whether the library will have something of value to contribute to the network is also a factor to be considered.

The librarian of the Indianapolis law firm of Barnes, Hickam, Pantzer & Boyd, Mary Ann Roman, enthusiastically suggested that networking for small libraries is a must. She described two networks in Indiana and her law firm's experience with them.

The Central Indiana Area Library Services Authority is a Federally funded network made up of special libraries, school libraries, academic, and public libraries. It provides OCLC access and union list information. The Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority is also Federally funded and is basically a cataloging network It is administered through the Indiana State Library.

In order to justify networking activities to library's management, she suggested preparing statistics and charts showing the costs of purchasing items via a cooperative effort. Figures showing projected savings can have a great impact when there is a need to justify the cost of networking fees. The speaker's concluding thought was that a network is not a luxury but a necessity.

Lorraine Kulpa wound up the panel presentation with a description of the recommendations of the consultant's report for the LAWNET project. Copies of the consultant's 97-page report, entitled "Toward a Law Network: Survey and Evaluation," are available from AALL Headquarters, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604, for $7.50. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

A panel on the "Proposed Legal Education Library" was another of the AALL concurrent programs. Roy M. Mersky, director of legal research and law librarian of the University of Texas, chaired the panel. Speaking on the topic of "A Sense of Historiography," Mr. Mersky pointed out that legal historians have been forced to conduct their research under the handicap of inadequate access to primary source materials and researchers in the field of the history of legal education must be content with secondary sources, incomplete archives, and, at times, bald rumor. He emphasized that what is needed is a centralized archive for the storage and dissemination of primary source materials contributed on a voluntary basis by law schools throughout the United States. Primary source materials include all published law school documents—law school newspapers, publicity brochures, alumni newsletters, annual reports, law school catalogs, and the like, as well as unpublished documents. A library containing such materials would be useful not only to legal historians but also to law school administrators and law librarians. At present, however, no national collection of legal education materials exists, and this panel was held for the purpose of discussing the need and the feasibility of undertaking such a project.

Following Mr. Mersky's lenthy remarks, Frank Ellsworth, assistant dean of the University of Chicago Law School, presented a paper entitled "Understanding the Heritage of American Legal Education: Definition and Ingredients." He discussed the unique problems and needs of the historian of legal education mainly on the basis of his experience at the University of Chicago Law School. His book on *Law on the Midway: The Founding of the University of Chicago Law School*, published by the University of Chicago Press in 1977, has already been acknowledged as an invaluable contribution to the literature of American legal history

Other participants were Christine Anderson-Brock, law librarian DePaul University, Chicago, who discussed the concept of centralized archival service for primary documents of legal education history under the topic of "The Past is a Bucket of Ashes: Or, Why Archives for Law Schools." Stephen Botein, assistant professor of history at Michigan State University, presented a paper entitled "From the Botton Up," in which he discussed the need of the historian for primary source materials from the viewpoint of a nonlegal historian. Finally Laura Gasaway, law librarian, University of Oklahoma, spoke on the "Efforts of the AALS Toward a Legal Education Library." She discussed the various steps that have been taken toward realizing a legal education library from 1971 to the present, as proposed by the American Association of Law Schools. She also examined the future needs of such a library. [*Sung Yoon Cho*]

The final program of the convention, a panel on "Reference Service vs. Practicing Law," chaired by Catherine A. Porter, law librarian, Bank of America, San Francisco, was particularly interesting to law librarians who provide combined services to readers, supplying both sources and interpretations of the laws and their applications. It was correctly considered in this meeting that it would be rather unethical for law firm librarians to provide a reader who may be a potential client of the firm with sources, including the laws and cases. The discussion extended to such topics as the responsibilities of law librarians. [*Zuhair E. Jwaideh*]

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